## Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the specification as follows:

Please replace paragraph starting at page 3, line 11, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The article "Design Strategies for R744 Gas Coolers" von J.M. Yin, C.W. Bullard and P.S. Hrnjak (published in IIF-IIR Commission B1, B2, Purdue University USA-2000) compares and contrasts two configurations of gas coolers, namely what is known as the multi-pass heat exchanger, i.e. a single-row heat exchanger with medium flowing through it in multiple flows, and the multi-row countercurrent heat exchanger, in which three rows of tubes are provided connected in series on the refrigerant side. Since the refrigerant CO<sub>2</sub> (R744) enters the gas cooler in the supercritical state, i.e. in a single phase, it has a relatively high temperature gradient, unlike conventional refrigerant (R134a), which condenses at a constant temperature. This temperature gradient can be effectively reduced in a three-row countercurrent heat exchanger, for which reason the authors prefer this solution. Similar conclusions are reached by the authors J. Peterson Pettersen, A. Hafner, and G. Skaugen in their article "Development of compact heat exchangers for CO<sub>2</sub> air-conditioning systems" (published in Int. J. Refrig. vol. 21, no. 3 pages 180-193, 1998). In this case too, the countercurrent heat exchanger (counterflow heat exchanger) with a reduced size of end face and increased depth in the direction of air flow is described as an advantageous gas cooler.